

There are conflicts now engaging the attention of the people of the United States, that must be definitely and finally settled. The issue must be met in the coming Presidential election. In this contest, there can be but two parties—T is, we think, by this time, clear to the comprehension of all.

This third party movement, can serve no other purpose, than to distract and disturb northern action. It is not at all probable, that such an organization can change a single electoral vote. But the Southern Democracy have no hope of success, except in pushing forward this scheme. They will stand by the nominee of the Charleston Convention. Their policy will be to produce distraction in the North, so far as to make it possible to throw the choice of President to the House, where there is not the Constitutional majority to decide the election; in which event, the choice devolves upon a Democratic Senate.

This idea, of a "Constitutional Union Party," comes to the perception as a plausible and righteous movement, and has received the concurrence of many very good northern men; but its success heretofore, has been fallacious; as it will be again. The face of "saving the Union" has been played out; it is no longer available. The platform upon which the Republican party stands, is sufficiently constitutional to meet the views of all who really love the Union. The seeds of dissolution will never germinate in the North; and how ever much Southern men may bluster about withdrawing from the confederacy, we have no fears in that direction. Neither do we think that Southern men will branch these threats beyond a mere time serving purpose.

The Republican party, and those who co-operate with them against the corruptions of the present Southern administration, know, now, too well, that all attempts to blow into vitality this third party, are indirectly playing into the hands of their enemies.

#### The Union.

Here is a sample of the purposes of Southern editors with regard to the Union. The extracts show the insane course advocated by southern demagogues in their declared purpose to dissolve the Union: "The dissolution of the Union will be the act of a people assailed under the forms of the Constitution, and good in revolution. The batteries of the Constitution, intended for the defense will be—like the insidious fortifications of Paris—turned inward upon the helpless and peaceful people who have relied upon their protection. To resist this treacherous perversion of the Government, mediated by Seward and his associates, the people of the South will have obeyed the law of self protection. They will not be obeying the laws of Democracy. They will be acting in accordance with the only law higher than constitutions—that of saving the lives, peace and property of their countrymen.—Washington States Union.

The following we clip from the New Orleans Delta. It refers to, and justifies the present filibuster war upon Mexico.—Hear it:

"It is quite as logical to argue that the Mercury is condemning Captain Turner's act because it may lead to the acquisition of new territory, as that we, and others who approve that act, are influenced by the hope and desire of acquiring new territory. In that view of the subject, we feel even more ardent and zealous (and such will be the universal sentiment in the live part of the South) in behalf of this wise and energetic measure of Captain Turner. It is to result in acquiring new territory in the southwest, we shall applaud it as an act of profound statesmanship, as well as of vigorous military right and duty.—Instead of embarrassing the South, in the solution of 'the internal questions' which at present distract the States, we hold it to be the very best mode of solving all these difficulties to add to the power of the South, by acquiring more territory adapted to slave labor.

"The people, and their representatives in this valley, are determined no longer to be led in leading strings by a few old fogies living on the sterile, sandy eastern slope of the Alleghenies. We want more territory hereabout, and we intend to have it, whether it please South Carolina or not. The Rio Grande does not suit us as a boundary line. Its rich valley cannot be cultivated by slave labor as long as the Mexicans occupy the other bank. The decree of Providence and the design of the people of this valley indicate a boundary further South as better suited to our views, interests and purposes, and it is only a question of time, when we shall reclaim for the purposes of civilization and slave culture the magnificent country of the Sierra Madre."

#### The President's Protest.

We forbear to trample upon a fallen adversary. James Buchanan and his administration are a failure, and are passing under. It is impossible to see the President of the United States driven to the necessity of becoming a special pleader in his own behalf. He probably relied too confidently upon the fidelity of his friends; for he seems to have been passive under the proceedings of the Investigating Committee of Messrs. Harkins and Covode, until it reached a point where his complicity in the peculations from the public funds, and their appropriations for electioneering purposes, placed him in an unenviable position, when he comes forward with a protest, with which he thinks authorized to arrest the further development of an unpleasant affair.

We pass him lightly. He will soon be in the shade. His face of saving the Union, has been indeed, "Sic transit gloria mundi."

#### Highly Important from Washington.

##### Democratic Members of Congress voting in favor of Polygamy.

Appended we give the vote in the House, on the passage of a Bill abolishing Polygamy in Utah, which we clip from the Cincinnati Daily Gazette. It will be seen that all the Ohio Democrats voted against the bill, thus indirectly voting for polygamy:

YEAS—Messrs Adams of Kentucky, Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Aldrich, A. J. Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Barr, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Boies, Brabson, Brantley, Briggs, Bristol, Buffington, Bunting, Carey, Carter, Case, Clark of New York, Clark of Missouri, Cobb, C. B. Cochran, John Cochran, Coffey, Conkling, Covode, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenlon, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Garrett, Gilmer, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Fair, Harris, of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Helms, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Hughes, Humphrey, Hutchins, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Kilinger, Lamar, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longuecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Malory, Marston, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Milson, Milward, Moore of Kentucky, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nelson, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pryor, Quarles, Rice, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Stratton, Sherman, Sickles, Simms, Smith of North Carolina, Spalding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thacker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Underwood, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Woodruff and Woodson—143

NAVS—Messrs. Allen, Ashmore, Barkdale, Barrett, Becken, Bonham, Bouligny, Boyce, Branch, Burch, Clifton, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Curry, D. J. Harney, Florence, Fiske, Garrett, Hamilton, Harde-man, Holman, Houston, Howard, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, McClelland, McQueen, McKee, Miles, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noel, Pendleton, Phelps, Pugh, Rogers, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, S. O. Smith of Virginia, Sallaworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Vallandigham, Whitely and Windom—60.

The action of democratic members of Congress in favor of polygamy, and against the admission of Kansas as a free State, under the Constitution which they are now presenting, which is the expressed will of the people of that Territory, as also their opposition to the passage of the Homestead Bill, by which free labor would be favored above slave labor, was, perhaps, in view of their former course to be expected; but that the man who ostensibly represents the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio, (C. D. MARTIN), should deem it his duty to record his vote in favor of this withering blight of civilization, morality and religion, will, we apprehend, be a damper, even to his most ardent friends.

Voting against a measure to abolish polygamy, is, certainly, indirectly voting for a measure to legalize the same. It is a matter of regret, that almost the first time we have heard from Mr. Martin, is the record of this vote. How will he return to his constituents and excuse his act in this matter? Will his political friends in this district endorse this course of his? We shall see.

#### Summary of European News.

NEW YORK, April 6th.—News by the arrival of the Kangaroo from Liverpool.

The annexation of Savoy to France, is regarded as a fixed fact.

The appointments of officials for Savoy, had been completed in Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Both houses of Parliament have rejected a proposition in favor of the ballot box.

The reform bill attracts but little attention.

Mrs. Jameson, the authoress, is dead; and Florence Nightingale is seriously ill.

The Mediterranean Telegraph Cable, is to be laid within two months; connecting London with Calcutta.

It is understood that the relations of France with England, are not of the most satisfactory kind.

It is stated, that 50,000 men in Tunesia, and 75,000 in Amela, are to be levied, to increase the Sardinian army to 300,000.

The Pope's debt to his gone to Brussels, to contract a loan, of 10,000,000 francs.

A manifestation has taken place at the Vatican, in favor of the Pope.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour and Breadstuffs generally, have advanced. Money market active. Consols 94½@94½.

#### THE DOG LAW.

The following are the provisions of the dog bill, as agreed to by both branches of the Legislature on the 21st:

"That every person owning, harboring or keeping any dog, shall be liable to the proceedings of the Investigating Committee of Messrs. Harkins and Covode, until it reached a point where his complicity in the peculations from the public funds, and their appropriations for electioneering purposes, placed him in an unenviable position, when he comes forward with a protest, with which he thinks authorized to arrest the further development of an unpleasant affair.

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#### General Rules for Success in any Kind of Business.

To the tradesman whose facilities enable him to fill orders promptly, in his line, on favorable terms, the attainment of an adequate publicity is a matter of primary concern. If his circle of trade lies in the county adjacent to his location, then, he should take adequate measures to let every family in the county know what he sells, and on what terms. It is folly to speak of cost, as an impediment. It would be as wise to object to sheltering his goods, or his stock from bad weather; protecting them from thieves, or dealing them out to his customers, on account of the expense it would involve. All the other costs of his business are incurred without adequate motive or return, if this one essential element, (advertising,) is left out, or stinted. If he fully and thoroughly inform every family within the sphere of his business, upon all the essential points of his trade, the return to him must, inevitably, sooner or later, be a large per cent. it may not come so speedily, but it will come. The man who refuses or neglects to incur the expense of letting the public know what he is prepared to do will necessarily increase his expenses, in the form of light, fuel, clerk hire, rents, and so on. He will be a large per cent. on his aggregate sales, thereby rendering it impossible, that he can sell as cheap, or on as accommodating terms as his more enterprising rivals; who advertise extensively. He virtually and voluntarily chooses, to remain in the rear ranks of his calling.

There are those, who know the value of advertising, but who yet confine their notices to journals of their own creed or party. This would be right, if they desired only to trade with their faith; but if they would like to have the whole public for customers, then the case assumes a very different importance. This selfishness, however, it is to be hoped is very limited indeed.

Each vanity is often displayed in the columns of newspapers, in the form of dull wit; doggerel poems and extravagant boasting, which, though it may serve to exhibit the defects of the aspirant, will at the same time be stale and unattractive to the public. Let buffoons joke and play the clown for money, but let business men speak and act with directness and decision. The fewest words that will convey the intelligence the advertiser intends to give, are the better ones.

Those who are indifferent to the importance of liberal advertising, do not perhaps reflect upon the universal diffusion of printed journals in some form, amongst the masses; and that the more people read, the more they are inclined to read. Only a few years since the circulation of a few thousand copies of a newspaper was regarded as very large. Now, there is no city of 10,000 and upwards, but what has its dailies; and there are journals, whose daily issue is as high as 50 to 80 thousand. It would be difficult to find a family now, in which, is not read, from one to half a dozen newspapers; so that the computation is fair that a newspaper advertisement will reach from 8 to 10 times as many eyes now, as it would have done twenty years ago. So that now, it would be easy to place a single advertisement where, it would reach a hundred thousand persons in a day or two; and by using half a dozen papers, to attract the attention of millions. Another error into which business men sometimes allow themselves to fall, is that people do not read advertisements. This is partially true in cities, where people read only that which comes in their line; while the people of the country read everything. Those then, who neglect to advertise their business adequately, will find ultimately, that they simply rob themselves of fair advantages, and bestow the spoils on their more enterprising rivals.

If we refer to the practical history of such names as John Jacob Astor, Stephen Girard, the Rothschilds, in short, all the millionaires, as well as men of easy fortunes, which have been acquired by mercantile life; the vending of patent medicines; manufacturing, &c., we shall find that the key to their success, lies mainly in making their business widely and generally known.

#### POLITENESS.

We extend our remarks on the art of success in business, to the indispensable necessity of the habitual and constant practice of true and unfeigned politeness on the part of business men. To leave a favorable impression on the minds of strangers, is the peculiar prerogative of the man of business; on account of the large number of persons with whom he is brought into commerce. The art of pleasing, by the habitual exercise of true politeness, becomes a powerful lever, when honestly and sincerely practiced. Genuine civility may be defined to be, "the art of showing men by external signs, the internal regard we have for them." It indicates at once a good heart and a wise head, and while the honest outflow of a virtuous legitimate offspring of good breeding, will continually add to the number of ones friends, the tool, who by his blustering vanity, for the purpose of making pecuniary gain, only drives sensible people farther from him.

There is nothing so universally amiable as an unphosphorated, unpoisoned child. It is a type symbol of genuine politeness. It is a stamp of divinity telling the world that such are of the family of man. Politeness, that deserves the name, goes hand in hand with nature; and is often found in lowly sheds with smoky raft-

ers, than in opulent halls and courts of princes. It is, without doubt not one of the least of the errors of business men, that they demand a closer observance of the forms of politeness, than the true essence. Motives are more clearly discernable by the masses, than all are prepared to appreciate. The man, therefore, whose efforts to please are natural, and not artificial, may generally be presumed to have some internal regard for his customers.—And if business were considered with sole reference to dollars and cents, the naturally polite man will far outstrip the merely mercenary trader. Boorishness in business has had its day. The present intelligence of the world demands, that the merchant of this and coming ages, must be an undesignated gentleman.

In well conducted business, there are no trifles. Little things though sometimes considered so, are not trifles. Politeness is not a trifle. Little acts of civility may often be marked in the lives of successful men, as the beginnings of astonishing changes in the road to success. True politeness is, in perfect harmony with firmness and decision of character; a proper degree of spirit; and with true religion. The gentleman of business will treat all his callers with urbanity, without betraying the selfishness of having a special eye on their purse, and without any regard to whether they want to buy or not. I cannot forbear to remark in this connection, that I think that a very mistaken policy, which reserves a 11 business favors and all business smiles for bona-fide customers. Such deportment says plainly, "we have customers enough." It kindness to non-purchasers often becomes the means of bringing large pecuniary gains from remote quarters; while rudeness or neglect, may, and will, blockade the avenues to an otherwise healthy business.

If then you would find the secret of success in your trade, be it what it may, first let the public know what you do, and where and how you do it; and secondly, with perfect good-humor, make all feel easy who come about you; and deal honestly, fairly and firmly with them.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

On the 5th inst., a scene occurred in the House of Representatives, at Washington, which the conservative men of all parties will condemn; but there are palliating circumstances. The patience and forbearance with which Republicans have listened to the vituperation and scurrilous slang of the fire eaters of the South, commendable as it has been on their part, did, at length, find vent through Mr. Lovejoy, member from Illinois.

Mr. Lovejoy is represented as being a man of medium size, but firmly and compactly built; possessing a sanguine bilious temperament; a man of fine talents, and with all a scathing speaker. Of fearless and indomitable character, he was the man for the crisis. As he opened his batteries fairly upon his foes, Democratic members left their seats, and rushed to confront him with drawn fists and bullying threats, to beat him down, in their accustomed mode; but his colleagues coming promptly to his relief, proclaiming vociferously that he should be heard, the fire-eaters were repelled. During this war-like demonstration, Mr. Lovejoy stood firm and unmoved; and after order had been partially restored, he finished his remarks from the platform of the Clerk's desk.

For once at least, the bullying course of that class of politicians has been effectually checked; and as the fiercely ranging elements in a thunder-storm, by the active play of the electric fluid, is known generally to purify the atmosphere, by which pleasant calms and improved health are induced, so it is to be hoped, that our national Legislature will, at least for a season, subside into a rational mood and find time and disposition to attend to the legitimate business for which they have been called to the capital by the American people.

If Mr. Lovejoy has done no more, he has maintained the liberty of speech, which is a guarantee to every American citizen, but which has very little favor in the South.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

We will furnish our readers, from time to time, with what transpires in our national Legislature, that is of general interest.

Several important measures are now before that body for their decision; among which are, the admission of Kansas into the Union, as a sovereign State; the Homestead Bill; the Pacific Rail Road, Pacific Telegraph Bill, and other matters of interest.

So far they have made very little progress in the legitimate business of legislation, and the session is likely to be protracted.

"Well, what do you think of the late decision of your Supreme Court, which allows negroes to vote?" asked a Democratic official of this city, of a Republican of Paxton township, whom he met on the street yesterday. "I'm opposed to it," answered the Republican, "because just as soon as the negroes are permitted to vote, you Democrats will be going arm in arm with them to the polls to get them to vote the Democratic ticket, just as you did in Liberty township last fall." The Democrat very suddenly had business down pat.—Chillicothe Gazette.

The last California steamer will bring \$995,000 in treasure. The small shipments of the same are accounted for by expensive investments in the Washoe silver mines.

#### Sunday Reading.

Not Mine, But Thine.  
Thy way, not mine O Lord,  
However dark it be;  
O lead me by Thine own right hand,  
Choose out the path for me.  
Smooth let it be or rough,  
It will be still the best.  
Winding or straight, it matters not,  
It leads me to Thy rest.

I dare not choose my lot,  
I would not if I might;  
But choose Thou for me, O my God,  
So I shall walk aright.

The kingdom that I seek,  
Thou leadest me to the way,  
That leads to it, O Lord, be Thine,  
Else I must surely stray.

Take Thou my cup, and it,  
With joy or sorrow fill,  
Choose Thou for me my friends,  
My sickness or my health;

Choose Thou my joys and cares for me,  
My poverty or wealth.

Not mine, not mine but Thine,  
In Thine, or great or small,  
Thou leadest me to the way,  
That leads to it, O Lord, be Thine,  
Else I must surely stray.

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In Thine, or great or small,  
Thou leadest me to the way,  
That leads to it, O Lord, be Thine,  
Else I must surely stray.

Not mine, not mine but Thine,  
In Thine, or great